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ABSTRACT

This report presents results from a survey of approximately 165 academic libraries in Alberta, British Columbia, Alaska, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington, based on 138 responses from 2-year college libraries, 4-year college and university libraries, law school libraries reporting separately, and miscellaneous academic libraries. The survey was conducted in order to compute data on all academic libraries in the region for comparison and inventory purposes on a timely basis. Data are organized into four categories: institutional characteristics, library collections, library personnel, library expenditures, and interlibrary lending and borrowing. Two main data tables reproduce responses to 16 of the 25 questionnaire items from 2-year and 4-year colleges and universities. Selected variables are analyzed, and an explanation of the analyses and recommendations for further analysis are presented. A discussion of the survey methodology describes the development and distribution of the survey questionnaire, the handling of returns, and calculations. Additional sections point out limitations of the method and the survey instrument, and offer recommendations for future surveys. A sample PNLA (Pacific Northwest Library Association) library statistics questionnaire with instructions and 13 references are included. (LMM)

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LIBRARY STATISTICS OF COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST

IR050503

2

Library Statistics of Colleges and Universities in the Pacific Northwest

1980-81

By James D. Lockwood

Published by the Academic Division, Pacific Northwest Library Association

In cooperation with

the Interinstitutional Library Council,

Oregon State System of Higher Education

April 1982 Corvallis, Oregon

IR 050505

A limited number of copies of Library Statistics of Colleges and Universities in the Pacific Northwest, 1980-81 are available for sale.

Price in U.S. and Canada: $7.00 (including postage & handling) payable in advance to the Pacific Northwest Library Association.

Address inquiries to: Interinstitutional Library Council
Kerr Library
Oregon State University
Corvallis, Oregon 97331 USA

or call: 503/754-3208

Each responding library was sent one copy of this report free of charge.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

As with all successful statistical surveys, the responding parties deserve most of the credit. I hope this report will be sufficient compensation for their efforts.

Linda Morgan of the Oregon State System of Higher Education's Interinstitutional Library Council is due many thanks for her assistance in typing, arranging and editing the entire report.

Carol Mandel, Associate Executive Director, Association of Research Libraries, provided valued guidance on the adaptation of the ARL forms and procedures to this project.

The Pacific Northwest Library Association Board and Academic Division deserve full credit for the initial funding of the project. The Oregon State System of Higher Education Interinstitutional Library Council, chaired by Dick Moore, was gracious in providing the many hours of staff support necessary to see the project through.

Those listed below served as state/province coordinators for the survey. They advised the author on the design of the questionnaire, selected the institutions in each state/province to be surveyed, distributed the questionnaires to those selected, and encouraged tardy respondents to return their completed forms. The excellent response is to their credit.

James D. Lockwood
Author and Survey Coordinator
April 19, 1982

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INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the Pacific Northwest Library Association's survey of academic libraries in the Northwest is to compute data on all academic libraries in the region for comparison and inventory purposes on a timely basis. In recognition of the practical intent, the data and analyses have been placed first among the many parts of the report.

The tables on the pages that follow present the findings of the second such survey sponsored by the Academic Division. Observations regarding the data accompany each table in Part II. Part III is intended to further aid the reader desiring to make comparisons relevant to his or her own library.

While the terse style of data presentation used in this report lends itself to snappy conclusions, this approach has its own dangers. Therefore, an entire section of the report (Part V) outlines the shortcomings of the data about which each reader should be aware.

Of the approximately 165 institutions asked by the state/provincial coordinators to complete the questionnaire, 141 were returned. The responses of 138 of these, or approximately 84% of those asked to respond, appear somewhere in this report. The distribution of responses is as follows:

75	Two year college libraries
57	Four year college and university libraries
3	Law school libraries reporting separately
3	Miscellaneous academic libraries
138	Total acceptable responses
3	Rejected responses
141	Total responses

PART I: MAIN DATA TABLES

Responses to 16 of the 25 items in the questionnaire are reproduced in Tables 1 (four year colleges and universities) and 2 (two year colleges). These are combined with some calculations in order to make a broad base of information available for those desiring to conduct comparisons among selected responses by particular institutions.

The following columns in Tables 1 and 2 contain calculations based upon the responses given:

Column	Calculation
7	Rank in terms of collection size
10	Annual collection growth rate (gross) 1980-81
11	Volumes held per FTE student
16	Net items loaned (loaned minus borrowed)
18	Serials expenditures as a percent of total materials expenditures
20	Materials expenditures as a percent of the library's total operating expenditures
24	Professional staff as a percent of total staff (excluding students)

Expenditure figures for Canadian institutions have been converted to U.S. dollar equivalents in order to permit comparisons. Canadian dollars were valued at the rate of 1.1843 for each U.S. dollar, as was used for the 1980-81 year by the Association of Research Libraries. They arrive at this figure by taking an average of the noon exchange rate for each month, July 1980 through June 1981. The rates are published in the Bank of Canada Review.

TABLE 1

MAIN DATA TABLE - FOUR YEAR COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

(In order of Collection size, July 1981)

INSTITUTIONAL CHARACTERISTICS						COLLECTIONS						
INSTITUTION Footnotes	COUNTRY	PUBLIC/PRIVATE	2yr/4yr/UNIV	STUDENT ENROLLMENT FALL 1981		RANK BY COLLECTION SIZE	VOLUMES HELD JULY 1981	VOLUMES ADDED (Gross) 1980-81	ANNUAL GROWTH RATE (Gross) 1980-81	VOLUMES PER FTE STUDENT	TOTAL MICROFORM UNITS IN LIBRARY	CURRENT SERIALS
				FTE	HEAD COUNT							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	19	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	22	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	23	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	24	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	26	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	27	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	28	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	29	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

A - Law Library included
B - Law Library not included
C - Medical Library included
D - Medical Library not included
E - Some figures estimated
F - AV/Media included
G - AV/Media not included
H - Canadian dollars adjusted to U.S. (see text)
I - Branches not included
* - See Footnotes following Tables 1 and 2
N/A - Not available or not applicable

9

TABLE 1 (Continued)

INTERLIBRARY LOANS			EXPENDITURES					PERSONNEL (FTE)			
LOANED	BORROWED	NET LOANED	CURRENT SERIALS	SERIALS EXP. AS % OF MATERIALS EXP.	TOTAL MATERIALS & BINDING	LIBRARY MATERIALS EXP. AS % OF TOTAL OPERATING EXP.	TOTAL LIBRARY OPERATING EXPENDITURES	PROF. STAFF	NON-PROF. STAFF	PROF. STAFF AS % OF TOTAL STAFF (Excl. Students)	STUDENT ASSTS.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25

TABLE 1
MAIN DATA TABLE - FOUR YEAR COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES
(In order of Collection size, July 1981)

INSTITUTIONAL CHARACTERISTICS						COLLECTIONS						
INSTITUTION Footnotes	COUNTRY	PUBLIC/PRIVATE	2yr/4yr/UNIV	STUDENT ENROLLMENT FALL 1981		RANK BY COLLECTION SIZE	VOLUMES HELD JULY 1981	VOLUMES ADDED (Gross) 1980-81	ANNUAL GROWTH RATE (Gross) 1980-81	VOLUMES PER FTE STUDENT	TOTAL MICROFORM UNITS IN LIBRARY	CURRENT SERIALS
				FTE	HEAD COUNT							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TABLE 1 (Continued)

INTERLIBRARY LOANS			EXPENDITURES					PERSONNEL (FTE)			
LOANED	BORROWED	NET LOANED	CURRENT SERIALS	SERIALS EXP. AS % OF MATERIALS EXP.	TOTAL MATERIALS & BINDING	LIBRARY MATERIALS EXP. AS % OF TOTAL OPERATING EXP.	TOTAL LIBRARY OPERATING EXPENDITURES	PROF. STAFF	NON-PROF. STAFF	PROF. STAFF AS % OF TOTAL STAFF (Excl. Students)	STUDENT ASSTS.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25

TABLE 2
MAIN DATA TABLE - TWO YEAR COLLEGES
(In order of Collection size, July 1981)

INSTITUTIONAL CHARACTERISTICS							COLLECTIONS						
INSTITUTION	Footnotes	COUNTRY	PUBLIC/PRIVATE	2yr/4yr/UNIV	STUDENT ENROLLMENT FALL 1981		RANK BY COLLECTION SIZE	VOLUMES HELD JULY 1981	VOLUMES ADDED (Gross) 1980-81	ANNUAL GROWTH RATE (Gross) 1980-81	VOLUMES PER FTE STUDENT	TOTAL MICROFORM UNITS IN LIBRARY	CURRENT SERIALS
					FTE	HEAD COUNT							
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Vancouver CC	B	CAN	Pub	2	N/A	9,108	1	150,566	13,492	9.7	N/A	4,701	1,453
Douglas Col	B +	CAN	Pub	2	N/A	N/A	2	121,061	N/A	N/A	N/A	11,736	N/A
Ricks Col		US	Priv	2	N/A	N/A	3	110,705	4,121	3.9	N/A	15,734	742
Mt Royal Col	B	CAN	Pub	2	3,600	N/A	4	99,377	9,377	10.4	28	91,500	1,153
Capilano Col	B	CAN	Pub	2	N/A	3,657	5	86,724	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,262	N/A
Shoreline CC		US	Pub	2	4,483	7,301	6	82,149	2,641	3.3	18	7,883	733
Portland CC		US	Pub	2	15,425	88,411	7	71,421	2,190	3.1	5	14,262	624
Okanagan Col	B	CAN	Pub	2	N/A	3,169	8	70,152	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,704	N/A
S Alb Inst of Tech	B	CAN	Pub	2	5,300	40,000	9	68,608	4,352	6.7	13	8,102	1,439
Highline CC		US	Pub	2	5,221	9,707	10	66,984	3,432	5.3	13	4,050	600
Tacoma CC	E G	US	Pub	2	1,266	6,490	11	66,064	1,339	2.1	20	8,103	513
Selkirk Col	B	CAN	Pub	2	N/A	1,590	12	64,580	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,138	N/A
Skagit Valley Col	+	US	Pub	2	2,612	N/A	13	59,528	1,826	3.1	23	3,095	495
Col of New Caledonia	B	CAN	Pub	2	N/A	2,440	14	59,379	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,179	N/A
Mt Hood CC		US	Pub	2	5,590	9,804	15	59,297	2,967	5.3	11	119	370
Caribou Col	B	CAN	Pub	2	N/A	2,928	16	59,091	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,300	N/A
Seattle Central CC	C	US	Pub	2	5,030	7,548	17	55,456	1,989	3.7	11	20,982	676
Malaspina Col	B	CAN	Pub	2	N/A	1,377	18	54,736	N/A	N/A	N/A	5,064	555
Col of S Idaho		US	Pub	2	1,935	3,025	19	52,666	1,927	3.6	27	51,618	390
Lane CC	F +	US	Pub	2	5,964	7,963	20	52,326	2,277	5.4	18	15,000	324
Olympic Col	F +	US	Pub	2	4,139	9,456	21	52,139	1,996	4.0	13	3,567	539
Mt Hood CC	+	US	Pub	2	667	2,318	22	49,791	2,285	4.7	107	1,650	497
Everett CC		US	Pub	2	1,758	N/A	23	49,441	1,376	2.9	13	4,837	559
Chemeketa CC		US	Pub	2	3,787	11,672	24	48,467	3,390	7.1	27	350	1,051
Bellevue	F	US	Pub	2	4,097	9,287	25	47,544	1,230	2.7	12	26,278	528
Medicine Hat Col	F H +	CAN	Pub	2	546	1,508	26	46,017	2,652	6.1	84	N/A	620
Clackamas CC		US	Pub	2	1,149	10,220	27	45,406	2,364	5.4	40	25,579	N/A
Umpqua CC		US	Pub	2	619	4,625	28	45,214	1,323	3.0	73	2,215	425
Fraser Valley Col	B	CAN	Pub	2	N/A	1,914	29	44,368	N/A	N/A	N/A	13,506	N/A
Spokane Falls CC		US	Pub	2	N/A	N/A	30	43,187	1,484	8.4	N/A	19,091	867
Columbia Basin CC		US	Pub	2	4,019	8,200	31	41,370	2,784	7.1	10	12,802	391
Grays Harbor Col		US	Pub	2	1,241	2,018	32	41,240	1,230	2.9	33	364	423
Cameron Col	B	CAN	Pub	2	N/A	3,988	33	40,279	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,170	494
Linn-Benton CC		US	Pub	2	3,298	13,000	34	39,988	1,985	5.0	8	12,310	459
Blue Mtn CC		US	Pub	2	420	N/A	35	38,647	2,023	5.5	92	3,456	433
Big Bend CC	E	US	Pub	2	1,139	2,313	36	38,340	1,290	3.5	34	N/A	325
Anonymous 8	B	CAN	Pub	2	2,200	1,900	37	38,198	2,449	6.9	17	3,783	417
Clark Col	+	US	Pub	2	4,901	9,413	38	37,621	1,302	3.4	8	N/A	494

A - Law Library included
B - Law Library not included
C - Medical Library included
D - Medical Library not included
E - Some figures estimated
F - AV/Media included
G - AV/Media not included
H - Canadian dollars adjusted to U.S. (see text)
I - Branches not included
+ - See Footnotes following Tables 1 and 2
N/A - Not available or not applicable

TABLE 2 (Continued)

INTERLIBRARY LOANS			EXPENDITURES					PERSONNEL (FTE)			
LOANED	BORROWED	NET LOANED	CURRENT SERIALS	SERIALS EXP. AS % OF MATERIALS EXP.	TOTAL MATERIALS & BINDING	LIBRARY MATERIALS EXP. AS % OF TOTAL OPERATING EXP.	TOTAL LIBRARY OPERATING EXPENDITURES	PROF. STAFF	NON-PROF. STAFF	PROF. STAFF AS % OF TOTAL STAFF (Excl. Students)	STUDENT ASSTS.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
2,093	1,485	612	N/A	N/A	146,177	13.5	1,085,429	18.0	28.0	39.1	11.5
1,615	1,148	467	N/A	N/A	180,813	16.2	1,114,968	11.0	29.0	27.5	N/A
383	612	-229	23,832	35.8	66,654	8.7	766,519	11.0	16.0	40.7	19.9
535	481	54	N/A	N/A	295,513	34.5	857,859	7.0	28.0	20.0	3.8
456	203	253	N/A	N/A	72,363	15.2	549,016	4.5	15.5	22	N/A
120	138	-18	13,897	45.8	43,465	68.6	83,362	6.0	15.0	28.6	4.0
131	223	-92	13,730	50.4	67,000	0.9	712,900	6.0	22.1	21.2	6.9
473	342	131	N/A	N/A	93,926	16.9	552,519	4.5	19.8	18.5	N/A
193	161	28	60,448	28.2	215,103	32.3	664,068	7.0	20.5	25.5	5.1
10	472	-462	16,300	38.0	42,869	12.9	133,305	5.5	8.0	40.7	1.0
40C	376	24	11,213	56.1	20,000	10.0	200,000	3.0	4.0	42.9	1.0
628	354	274	N/A	N/A	19,686	16.0	247,319	3.0	7.0	30.0	N/A
229	672	-53	7,500	35.7	21,000	8.9	235,122	4.5	4.8	48.3	1.8
1,832	1,485	187	N/A	N/A	70,506	19.0	369,585	5.0	7.0	41.7	N/A
26	81	-55	11,956	24.6	48,813	14.6	331,996	2.8	7.7	27.4	8.2
939	845	134	N/A	N/A	81,916	18.9	432,636	4.0	9.0	30.8	N/A
91	69	22	17,303	30.3	34,001	13.9	244,162	5.3	10.0	34.6	23.0
529	163	365	N/A	N/A	69,096	12.4	557,876	6.0	15.7	28.2	N/A
121	707	16	9,140	28.7	31,847	18.0	177,011	2.0	10.0	16.7	1.0
403	86	317	10,248	19.4	53,000	13.6	389,402	5.0	8.0	38.5	6.4
6	170	-164	16,765	83.2	20,143	6.3	320,510	5.4	5.5	49.4	6.1
869	1,063	-194	7,823	34.3	23,104	11.6	198,328	3.0	4.0	42.9	4.0
100	251	-151	17,287	83.6	20,184		423,321	5.0	9.0	35.7	6.8
354	1,224	-870	20,346	37.7	54,556	72.6	75,102	7.0	15.0	31.8	3.0
372	198	174	20,330	86.6	23,507	4.7	502,085	6.3	10.0	38.7	2.4
8	55	-55	16,925	40.8	41,573	20.2	205,769	1.0	8.0	11.1	0.0
341	255	86	23,360	60.4	39,007	16.4	237,245	3.2	6.0	34.8	4.3
161	111	50	6,000	26.0	23,067	17.8	129,585	2.0	2.5	44.4	1.2
381	290	91	N/A	N/A	61,868	15.3	403,789	4.0	10.5	27.6	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	31,514	69.5	45,367	33.7	134,638	6.0	6.0	50.0	7.0
169	193	-24	10,238	14.8	69,312	18.1	383,065	3.0	6.4	31.9	3.1
47	43	4	9,274	27.0	34,302	23.6	145,169	1.7	2.4	41.3	0.5
482	235	247	N/A	N/A	51,579	13.5	382,830	3.0	12.5	19.4	N/A
209	253	-44	11,081	33.7	12,859	10.4	316,458	4.0	9.5	29.6	2.0
447	404	43	9,614	25.6	36,526	28.5	131,765	2.5	2.8	47.6	0.8
50	350	-300	11,465	34.8	32,945	21.8	138,521	1.0	3.5	22.2	1.0
8	220	-212	15,199	11.4	133,412	46.3	288,027	2.0	8.0	20.0	1.0
10	385	-375	10,581	37.0	28,601	18.7	153,084	2.6	1.4	43.3	0.6

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TABLE 2

MAIN DATA TABLE - TWO YEAR COLLEGES

(In order of Collection size, July 1981)

INSTITUTIONAL CHARACTERISTICS							COLLECTIONS						
INSTITUTION	Footnotes	COUNTRY	PUBLIC/PRIVATE	2yr/4yr/UNIV	STUDENT ENROLLMENT FALL 1981		RANK BY COLLECTION SIZE	VOLUMES HELD JULY 1981	VOLUMES ADDED (Gross) 1980-81	ANNUAL GROWTH RATE (Gross) 1980-81	VOLUMES PER FTE STUDENT	TOTAL MICROFORM UNITS IN LIBRARY	CURRENT SERIALS
					FTE	HEAD COUNT							
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Green River CC	E G	US	Pub	2	1,744	6,561	39	36,043	1,287	3.7	10	2,047	450
Peninsula Col		US	Pub	2	1,051	2,658	40	34,883	1,682	5.0	16	1,163	362
Clatsop CC		US	Pub	2	293	2,463	41	34,823	1,883	5.6	119	2,806	575
Ft Steilacoom CC	F	US	Pub	2	N/A	N/A	42	34,609	2,107	6.3	N/A	8,447	414
N Seattle CC	F	US	Pub	2	4,571	8,885	43	34,567	1,476	4.5	8	2,482	353
Central Oreg CC	E	US	Pub	2	N/A	N/A	44	33,700	1,200	3.6	N/A	7,320	420
Walla Walla CC	F	US	Pub	2	2,280	4,287	45	33,463	1,056	3.2	15	3,732	303
Grande Prairie Reg'l Col	G H	CAN	Pub	2	1,100	1,600	46	32,170	3,774	13.1	29	12,948	605
N Idaho Col		US	Pub	2	N/A	N/A	47	31,735	1,365	4.5	N/A	2,261	414
Ketchikan CC		US	Pub	2	N/A	N/A	48	31,293	2,516	8.7	N/A	207	119
Fortune Lutheran Col	H	CAN	Priv	2	528	624	49	31,000	2,984	10.6	59	5,725	320
Centralia CC	F	US	Pub	2	1,958	5,484	50	30,974	1,043	3.4	16	77	240
Treasure Vlly CC		US	Pub	2	300	2,050	51	29,074	1,211	4.3	97	1,013	237
Okanagan Vlly Col	E	US	Pub	2	1,594	2,973	52	28,197	1,221	4.5	18	199	198
Lower Columb Col		US	Pub	2	2,030	4,500	53	26,093	931	3.6	13	5,544	350
Keyano Col	H	CAN	Pub	2	520	1,200	54	25,746	1,498	41.0	50	455	265
Edmonds CC	F	US	Pub	2	3,526	6,891	55	25,096	1,900	7.1	7	4,375	445
Rogue CC	C	US	Pub	2	486	3,023	56	24,092	2,846	13.4	50	1,696	246
Spokane CC	E I	US	Pub	2	4,180	6,418	57	23,327	2,246	10.7	5	659	604
Northern Lights Col	H	CAN	Pub	2	N/A	901	58	22,829	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,063	N/A
Fairview Col	H	CAN	Pub	2	450	450	59	21,200	2,960	15.6	48	1,200	375
Concordia Col, Edmtn	H	CAN	Priv	2	271	302	60	19,834	692	3.6	73	11,000	188
S Seattle CC		US	Pub	2	2,596	3,834	61	19,289	1,843	10.5	7	11,049	366
Northwest CC, BC	H	CAN	Pub	2	N/A	1,026	62	15,938	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Lakeland Col	H I	CAN	Pub	2	678	N/A	63	15,812	N/A	N/A	23	4,200	405
Dawson CC	E	US	Pub	2	340	608	64	15,358	392	2.6	45	19,000	213
Kenai Peninsula CC		US	Pub	2	453	1,042	65	14,841	1,217	8.9	33	6,140	201
Kishkewin Consortium, Ab	*	US	Pub	2	184	405	66	13,085	2,251	20.5	126	N/A	195
Mackenzie-Yukon CC		US	Pub	2	283	981	67	12,948	801	6.6	49	5,236	104
Miles CC		US	Pub	2	610	1,001	68	12,763	990	8.3	21	30,000	209
Flathead Vlly CC	*	US	Pub	2	N/A	N/A	69	10,962	853	8.2	N/A	0	93
Fr Cdt Vicar Inst	H	CAN	Pub	2	2,347	2,347	70	10,269	N/A	N/A	8	128	N/A
Marcus CC	E	US	Pub	2	912	7,679	71	10,030	30	0.3	11	N/A	125
Olympic Penn CC		US	Pub	2	1,509	3,413	72	9,849	1,155	13.3	7	15,778	176
Northwest CC, AK		US	Pub	2	35	209	73	8,000	1,000	14.3	229	N/A	96
Emily Carr CA2	H	CAN	Pub	2	N/A	540	74	6,921	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fr Cdt Marine Inst Inst	H	CAN	Pub	2	83	83	75	2,417	N/A	N/A	29	20	N/A

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TABLE 2 (Continued)

INTERLIBRARY LOANS			EXPENDITURES					PERSONNEL (FTE)			
LOANED	BORROWED	NET LOANED	CURRENT SERIALS	SERIALS EXP. AS % OF MATERIALS EXP.	TOTAL MATERIALS & BINDING	LIBRARY MATERIALS EXP. AS % OF TOTAL OPERATING EXP.	TOTAL LIBRARY OPERATING EXPENDITURES	PROF. STAFF	NON-PROF. STAFF	PROF. STAFF AS % OF TOTAL STAFF (Excl. Students)	STUDENT ASSTS.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
22	165	-143	17,340	83.7	20,720	10.9	196,785	4.0	2.0	66.7	5.0
1	830	-829	8,288	47.1	17,582	11.3	155,007	1.1	4.0	27.1	1.4
294	662	-368	7,527	35.4	21,261	12.1	176,013	3.0	2.5	54.5	4.0
11	227	-271	7,965	23.0	34,568	9.7	357,000	4.8	12.0	29.0	7.4
151	93	59	8,807	N/A	32,378	7.9	408,921	5.0	8.5	37.0	4.3
29	242	-213	15,343	27.2	76,993	14.5	117,031	2.0	2.5	44.4	N/A
171	104	67	16,000	12.7	125,771	34.2	367,254	2.4	5.0	32.4	0.5
16	88	-60	18,332	37.1	49,415	27.8	177,601	2.0	8.0	25.0	1.0
17	166	-149	10,190	16.8	61,864	46.8	132,113	2.0	4.0	33.3	0.0
82	28	54	2,075	10.9	19,106	19.8	96,580	1.0	1.0	50.0	0.0
N/A	N/A	N/A	5,027	9.7	52,139	44.7	117,215	1.0	3.5	22.2	1.0
60	34	15	7,865	30.4	23,132	16.4	153,334	2.0	3.0	40.0	1.0
17	141	-124	4,626	20.1	23,000	21.5	107,140	1.0	1.5	66.7	0.5
177	622	455	8,500	49.3	17,285	8.8	195,388	2.4	1.3	64.9	1.0
0	808	-808	7,862	18.3	42,925	26.9	159,421	2.5	4.0	38.5	1.3
48	121	-73	6,713	7.6	88,660	19.0	467,028	1.0	12.0	7.7	2.0
198	209	-11	11,500	22.1	52,000	16.6	176,655	3.8	8.0	32.2	4.8
10	503	-493	4,436	19.0	23,365	15.9	146,200	1.0	3.0	25.0	0.3
518	239	279	18,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	358,174	4.0	7.8	33.9	0.4
531	499	32	N/A	N/A	31,321	17.5	195,862	3.0	1.0	50.0	N/A
44	11	33	9,409	13.1	62,690	7.6	166,190	1.0	5.0	16.7	0.0
N/A	N/A	N/A	5,404	67.7	8,164	8.1	74,551	1.0	2.0	33.3	0.5
73	145	-72	9,508	36.4	26,084	10.1	257,758	5.0	6.0	45.5	2.0
533	500	33	N/A	N/A	8,444	4.9	171,215	1.0	5.0	16.7	N/A
2	29	-27	14,154	20.5	70,084	58.2	120,409	1.0	3.5	22.2	0.1
5	35	-30	6,518	43.1	15,070	41.2	36,594	1.0	0.5	66.7	1.0
36	47	-11	4,446	24.9	17,874	18.5	96,826	1.0	1.0	50.0	0.0
10	191	-181	1,746	7.4	30,859	40.6	125,365	2.0	2.0	50.0	0.0
9	320	-311	1,147	5.2	21,856	20.2	108,054	2.0	1.0	66.7	0.0
100	87	13	5,156	14.9	34,558	50.8	68,058	1.0	2.0	33.3	N/A
3	12	-9	1,100	94.4	1,165	15.4	7,580	1.0	1.0	50.0	1.0
119	105	14	N/A	N/A	62,484	21.9	285,049	2.0	9.5	17.4	N/A
126	511	-385	3,600	30.3	11,900	8.5	140,348	2.0	3.5	36.4	0.8
94	515	-421	4,011	11.4	35,179	22.8	154,412	1.6	2.0	44.4	1.6
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
15	4	N/A	N/A	N/A	57,747	43.3	133,353	1.0	4.0	20.0	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	18,029	58.0	30,550	0.0	1.0	0.0	N/A

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INDIVIDUAL INSTITUTIONS FOOTNOTES TO TABLES 1 AND 2

Alberta - most institutions	Most institutions in Alberta noted substantial developmental grants above their regular budgets.
Anonymous 1	"On Campus" enrollment only.
Boise St U	Microforms count does not include government documents. Total operating costs include $98,351 in federal work study.
City College - (Seattle)	"City College is decentralized. Having no campus, it conducts instruction at sixteen locations in two states and two countries. At this time, it has no library as such. Although it purchases books and periodicals, library services in support of its curriculum are made available through compensated agreements with local public, academic, and county law libraries." $8,100 in funds given to cooperating libraries. No in-house $ listed.
Clark College	Serials data includes only periodicals.
Douglas College	In April 1981 Douglas College split into two institutions: Douglas College and Kwantlen College. The figures reported are for the combined institution.
Flathead Valley CC	Joint operation as a county library. Figures presented do not reflect operating costs of entire library.
Kuskokwim Consortium	The library serves both public and college. Total budget is $181,440, of which $125,365 comes from the college. One of the two professionals serves exclusively as village librarian.
Medicine Hat College	Includes branches to the extent possible.
Montana State U	Includes extension nursing libraries.
Olympic College	Approximately 33% of the total budget is for media.
Pacific U	Total operating expenditures do not include $16,000 in gifts and grants.

Simon Fraser U	See U of British Columbia, below.
Skagit Valley College	Includes branches to the extent possible.
SW Oregon CC	$17,872 in federal work study included in total expenditures.
U of Alaska, Fairbanks	Due to author error the data from this library was left out of most calculations presented in this report.
U of Alaska Inst of Marine Sci	See U of Alaska, Fairbanks.
U of British Columbia	Data based upon April-March fiscal year. Enrollment data is 1980.
U of Puget Sound	Seattle Campus not included.
U of Victoria	See U of British Columbia, above.
U of Washington	Items loaned include "total transactions against the collection," including PNBC's use of their collection.
Washington St U	Fringe benefits excluded from total operating expenditures.
Willamette U	Twenty linear feet of microforms not included in central library microforms count.

PART II : ANALYSIS OF SELECTED VARIABLES

The analyses presented in this section of the report merely represent a cross-section of those possible. Each institution will undoubtedly be most interested in making specific comparisons with those they perceive to be their peers.

Some of the calculations were performed using data not included in the main data tables. The sheer quantity of raw data and other figures derived in the analysis process prohibited the inclusion of all the data.

The tables and the accompanying observations are generally presented in the order of the survey questionnaire:

A. Collections

B. Personnel

C. Expenditures

D. Interlibrary Lending and Borrowing

The complete citation of the ACRL and ARL studies referred to in many of the tables will be found in Part VIII - Bibliography. The ARL report is an annual survey of the academic libraries which are members of the Association of Research Libraries. The ACRL report is a one-time survey of ninety-eight non-ARL university libraries, reported in the ARL format.

Several tables were computed in the absence of data from many British Columbia institutions.

A. COLLECTIONS

To begin with, a sense of perspective is necessary. Rather than limit all calculations to Pacific Northwest institutions only, occasional comparisons are drawn between the findings of this survey and the findings of broader-based efforts. The following table will be most useful for providing those new to the Northwest a clearer sense of scale.

TABLE 3

Total Volumes Held by All Academic Libraries in the Pacific Northwest, July 1981[1]--A Comparison with California

Type of Library	Volumes Held	No. Reporting
Univ and Four Year	20,753,621	55
Two Year	3,038,208	73
Law School and Miscellaneous	399,378	6
Combined	24,191,207	134
California Academic Libraries, 1980	43,255,757[2]	---

[1] Libraries responding from Alaska, Alberta, British Columbia, Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington.

[2] California Library Statistics and Directory 1981, published by the California State Library, 1981. (Pages of greatest relevance: 12, 50-51.)

OBSERVATIONS

* All academic libraries responding from the five states and two provinces in the PNLA region hold only 56% of the number of volumes as do their peer institutions in California alone.
* The 1982 World Almanac lists the population of California (1980 census) as 23,668,562 and the combined populations of the PNLA region as 13,716,832. The PNLA region has 57.9% the population of California, a striking parallel between people and volumes.

TABLE 4

U.S./Canadian Differential in Mean Volumes
Held by Libraries at Two Year Colleges

Mean Volumes Held		
57 U.S. two year colleges	16 Canadian two year colleges	Combined average for 73 2 year colleges
37,158	57,514	41,619

OBSERVATIONS

* The typical Alberta or British Columbia two year college library is likely to have a volume count 55% greater (or 20,000 volumes) than its Northwest U.S. counterpart.

TABLE 5

Library Holdings Summary for All Institutions[1] Computed by Type of Institution

Holdings Category	Type of Institution			
	Univ (19 reporting)	Four year public (16 reporting)	Four year private (21 reporting)	Two year (57 reporting)
Mean Volumes Held, July 1981	905,106	210,320	106,503	41,619
Median Annual Growth Rate (Gross), 1980-1981	3.6%	4.4%	3.9%	5.3%
Mean Current Serials Subscriptions	10,928	2,210	783	436
Mean Number of Volumes Held Per Student (FTE)	87	62	122	36

[1] Excluding four separately reported Law Libraries, one anonymous miscellaneous library, and others with insufficient data available to perform a particular calculation. Also excluding the U of Alaska, Fairbanks because of author error.

OBSERVATIONS

* The average university collection is 4.3 times the size of the average four year public college collection.
* The average collection size for four year public colleges is almost double that of private four year colleges.
* Two year colleges have the highest growth rate of any category, while universities have the lowest. Four year public college libraries are growing at a rate ½% above those of private colleges.
* While private colleges appear to be behind their public counterparts in collection size and growth, and serials subscriptions, they have about double the volumes per student as do their public counterparts.
* Two year colleges trail all other categories in the number of volumes per student, despite the use of FTE enrollment figures.

TABLE 6

Library Holdings for Four Year Colleges and Universities[1]

Computed by FTE Student Enrollment Categories

Holdings Category	Number of Students (FTE)				
	1-999[2] (13 reporting)	1,000-2,499 (17 reporting)	2,400-4,999 (9 reporting)	5,000-9,999 (9 reporting)	10,000 + (6 reporting)
Mean Volumes Held, July 1981	54,785	123,571	221,063	583,992	1,721,776
Median Annual Growth Rate (Gross) 1980-81	6.3%	4.3%	3.7%	5.2%	3.0%
Mean Current Serials Subscriptions	478	1,312	2,150	6,685	23,372
Mean Number of Volumes per Student (FTE)	123	85	73	75	82

[1]Data for Law Schools reporting independent of main libraries are not included.

[2]No Universities fall in the enrollment category for institutions under 1,000 FTE.

OBSERVATIONS

* A positive linear relationship exists between the size of the student enrollment and both the number of volumes held and the number of serials subscriptions at four year colleges and universities.
* Institutions with the largest enrollments exhibit relatively slower collection growth; the inverse is true for smaller-enrollment institutions. The only exception to an otherwise linear relationship (the larger the enrollment, the lower the rate of collection growth) is in the 5,000 - 9,999 FTE enrollment category.

TABLE 7

Library Holdings for Two Year Colleges[1] Computed by FTE Student Enrollment Categories

Holdings Category	Number of Students (FTE)				
	1-999 (22 reporting)	1,000-2499 (13 reporting)	2,500-4,999 (16 reporting)	5,000 + (6 reporting)	All 2 year[1] Institutions
Mean Volumes Held, July 1981	22,387	35,380	47,743	60,276	41,619
Median Annual Growth Rate (Gross) 1980-81	6.2%	4.5%	4.3%	5.2%	5.3%
Mean Current Serials Subscriptions	291	420	563	695	436
Mean Number of Volumes Per Student (FTE)	68	24	14	10	36

[1] See Table 5 for comparisions of all two year institutions with four year colleges and universities.

OBSERVATIONS

* As with the four year colleges and universities, a positive linear relationship exists between the size of the enrollment and both the size of the collection and the number of serials subscriptions.
* A curvilinear relationship exists between the FTE student enrollment and the rate of collection growth. The higher rate of growth is present at the smallest and largest institutions, while it sags in the middle-size institutions.
* A negative linear relationship exists between the size of the enrollment and the number of volumes per student.
* While Table 5 showed two year colleges to be far behind four year colleges and universities in terms of volumes per student, this relationship holds true in the extreme for two year colleges with FTE enrollments of 2,500 and above.
* The collection growth rates vary less according to the size of the enrollment for two year colleges than they do for four year colleges and universities (comparison with Table 6).

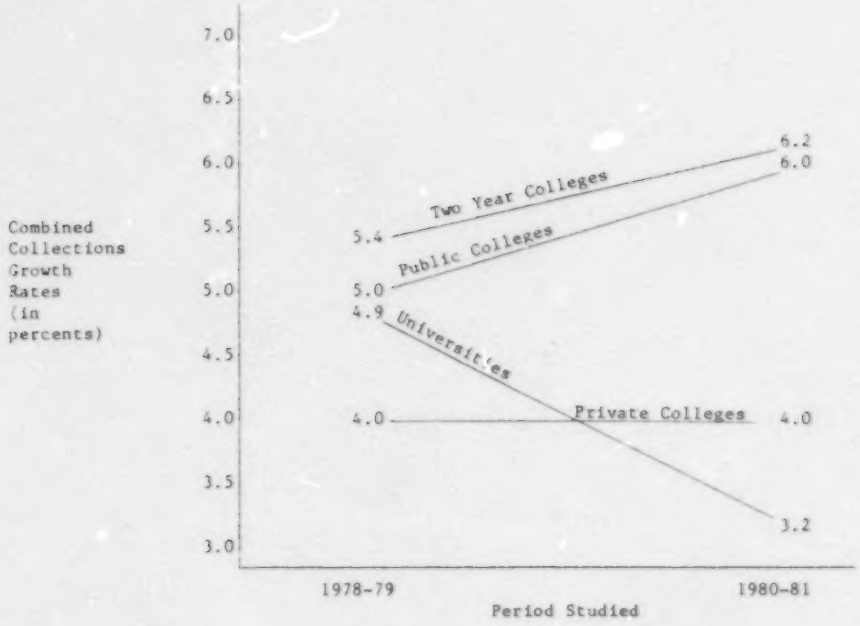

Figure 1. Change in combined collections growth rates[1] between original 1978-79 PNLA Survey and the 1980-81 Survey.[2]

[1]Combined collections growth rate is distinguished from the average growth rate in Part III of this report. Simply stated, the former is the rate derived when the sum of all volumes added by all of one type of library (e.g., two year college) is divided by the sum of all of those libraries' holdings at the beginning of the survey period. The latter rate is derived by taking an average of each of the rates computed separately for each library over the same period. The combined rate is used because that is the rate available from the 1978-79 study.

[2]No Canadian libraries were included in 1978-79 growth rate computation. Although Alberta libraries are included, insufficient data precluded the addition of nearly all British Columbia institutions in 1980-81. Several institutions classed as four year institutions in 1978-79 identified themselves as universities in the current survey.

OBSERVATIONS

* Two year colleges increased their lead as the class of library best able to increase the size of their collections, relative to the existing size of their collections. (At 6.2% that is approximately 2,580 added volumes per library as compared with the 28,963 added at the average university library, despite their collective mean growth rate of 3.2%.)
* Two year and public college libraries were generally better able to add to their collections during the period covered by the current study.
* Public colleges made the greatest strides, with a 1% gain overall.
* Universities generally witnessed decreased collection growth over the period, with universities showing an average decline of 1.7%.
* Private colleges were able to move from fourth place in growth rate to third place, surpassing universities. This is not because of the great fortune of private colleges, for had the growth rate of the universities remained constant, the same relationship would hold.

TABLE 8

1980-81 Library Collection Growth Rates of Two Year Colleges[1]

Range and Midpoint	Student Enrollment Categories (FTE)				
	1-999	1,000-2,499	2,500-5,000	5,000 +	All enrollment categories combined
High	41.0%	13.3%	10.7%	6.7%	41.0%
Median	6.2%	4.5%	4.3%	5.2%	5.3%
Low	0.3%	2.9%	2.1%	3.1%	0.3%

[1]British Columbia libraries excluded.

OBSERVATIONS

* The greatest range in rates occurs in the lowest enrollment category (1- 999), while the narrowest range occurs in the highest enrollment category.
* The lowest growth rate for a two year college library with at least 5,000 students (3.1%) was higher than the median growth rate for the colleges and universities with over 10,000 students.

TABLE 9

Top Ten Libraries in Terms of the Number of Current Serials Subscriptions, 1980-81[1]

Rank	Library	Current Serials Subscriptions
1	Univ of Washington	42,488
2	Washington State Univ	29,900
3	Univ of Oregon	20,000
4	Oregon State Univ	18,251
5	Univ of Alberta	14,459
6	Portland State Univ	11,939
7	Univ of Idaho	11,522
8	Western Washington Univ	6,333
9	Montana State Univ	6,220
10	Univ of Montana	6,050

[1]Insufficient data received to include British Columbia libraries.

B. PERSONNEL

TABLE 10

Professional Positions, 1980-81

Institution Type	No. Reporting	Filled	Vacant	Total Positions
Univ	20	459.35	21	480.35
4 yr public	16	109.75	3	112.75
4 yr private	21	65.50	2	67.50
2 yr	56	189.43	2	191.43
TOTAL, all types	113	824.03	28	852.03

OBSERVATIONS

* The total number of professional staff vacancies reported by all reporting libraries for FY 1980-81 was 28, with 75% occurring in universities.
* The 21 vacancies out of 480.35 total university professional positions yield a vacancy rate of 4.6%.
* The vacancy rate for the 113 institutions was only 3.3%.
* University libraries responding average 24.0 professional staff positions.
  Four year public colleges average 7.0.
  Four year private collages average 3.2.
  Two year colleges average 3.4.

TABLE 11

Sexual Composition of Professional Library Workforce,

Expressed in Percent

Institution Type	No. Reporting	Professional Staff		Directors	
		% male	% female	% male	% female
Univ	21	39.6	60.4	81.0	19.0
4 yr public	16	54.4	45.6	87.5	12.5
4 yr private	22	38.2	61.8	59.1	40.9
2 yr	60	49.0	51.0	55.0	45.0
TOTAL, all types	119	43.6	56.4	64.7	35.3

OBSERVATIONS

* Of the 113 positions listed or filled in Table 8, 56.4% are filled by women and 43.6% by men. The 1978-79 Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS) reported in Library Statistics of Colleges and Universities (see Beazley, Richard M. in Bibliography) found 66% of academic library professionals in the U.S. to be female. This represents a difference of approximately 10%, for which no obvious explanation presented itself.

* 119 libraries indicated the sex of the library director, or most recent director, if the position was not filled in the spring of 1981. While only 43.6% of the employed professional workforce is male, 64.7% of the 119 directors reporting were male. Inversely, 35.3% of the directors are female, whereas 56.4% of the workforce is female.

* While women represent approximately 61% of the professional workforce in university and four year private college libraries, only 19% of the university libraries, as compared to 41% of the private college libraries, are headed by women.

* Only four year public college libraries have a preponderance of males in their professional staffs.

* Only 12.5% of the public four year college libraries have female directors.

TABLE 12

Professional Staff as Percent of Total Staff (Excluding Students)--

A Comparison with ACRL and ARL Data

Range and Midpoint	ACRL 1979-80[1]	ARL 1980-81[1]	PNLA 1980-81			
			Univ	4 yr Pub	4 yr Priv	2 yr
High	52%	52%	42%	56%	100%	67%
Median	33%	33%	35%	36%	50%	34%
Low	17%	17%	21%	14%	16%	0%

[1]Both the ACRL and the ARL statistics reported the ratio of Professional to Non-professional staff as High 1.1:1, Median 0.5:1, and Low 0.2:1. The percentages representing ACRL and ARL in the table were derived by summing both figures contained in the ratio and dividing the professional staff portion by that total. Thus, 1.1:1 becomes 1.1 + 1 = 2.1 and the professional portion (1.1) is then divided by that total to become:

$\frac{1.1}{2.1}$ = .5233 or 52%.

OBSERVATIONS

* Northwest university libraries have approximately the same percentage of professional staff as do other universities in the U.S. and Canada.
* The range of percentages is narrower for Northwest universities than for all universities across the continent, as would be expected. The larger sample would pick up all extremes.
* The range of percentages for Northwest universities is much narrower than that for all other types of Northwest institutions.
* The range of private colleges (16 to 100%, inclusive) is 85 percentage points, whereas it is only 68 percentage points for two year colleges (0 to 67%, inclusive). Had the two private college libraries having 89% and 100% of their staffs as professionals been eliminated from the sample, the highest percentage would then have been 67%, or identical to the two year colleges. This would have dropped the four year private college median from 50 to 44, but that is still 10 percentage points higher than the median for two year colleges.

C. EXPENDITURES

TABLE 13

Materials Expenditures as Percent of Total Operating Expenditures in Four Year Colleges and Universities-- A Comparison with ACRL and ARL Data

Range and Midpoint	ACRL 1979-80	ARL 1980-81	PNLA 1980-81		
			Univ	4 yr Pub	4 yr Priv
High	55%	44%	43%	72%[1]	69%[1]
Median	36%	32%	32%	29%	35%
Low	12%	20%	21%	17%	14%

[1]These unusually high figures could result from reporting libraries inadvertently excluding certain non-materials costs as part of the total operating expenditures (e.g., salaries).

OBSERVATIONS

* Apparent inconsistencies in reporting expenditure data by two year colleges prohibited their inclusion.
* Although not shown here, the bulk of all cases for all three types of libraries clusters between 20% and 43%.
* Universities, as can be seen above, have 100% of the responses falling within that range, which is only two percentage points narrower than the range of outcomes in most recent ARL data.
* Private colleges are widely dispersed along the range of 14 to 69 percent.
* Public colleges spend a distinctly lower percentage (6% lower) of their total operating budget on materials than do private colleges.
* Both public and private four year colleges report a lower percentage of their expenditures going toward materials than found in the ACRL 1979-80 nationwide survey of non-ARL universities.

TABLE 14

Serials Expenditures as Percent of Materials Expenditures in Four Year Colleges and Universities--

A Comparison with ACRL and ARL Data

Range and Midpoint	ACRL 1979-80	ARL 1980-81	PNLA 1980-81		
			Univ	4 yr Pub	4 yr Priv
High	82%	83%	85%	94%	86%
Median	49%	57%	60%	50%	37%
Low	15%	36%	29%	30%	17%

OBSERVATIONS

* Private colleges spend a substantially smaller portion of their materials budget on serials than do public colleges and universities in the Northwest.
* Private colleges also spend a substantially smaller portion of their materials budget on serials than did the non-ARL university libraries surveyed by ACRL in 1979-80.

D. INTERLIBRARY LENDING AND BORROWING

TABLE 15

Interlibrary Loan Data for the Top Twenty Net Lending Libraries

Rank Among 4 yr & Univ's Only	Four Year Colleges and Universities	Items Lent	Items Borrowed	Net Lent	Rank Among All Respondents	Two Year Colleges	Rank Among 2 yr's Only
1	U of Washington	120,861	4,381	116,480[1]	1		
2	Montana St U	10,473	3,312	7,161	2		
3	Oregon Health Sci U	9,327	2,849	6,478	3		
4	U of Alberta	10,547	5,183	5,364	4		
5	U of Oregon	9,921	5,550	4,371	5		
6	U of Idaho	6,275	2,213	4,062	6		
7	Oregon St U	7,294	3,281	4,013	7		
8	Washington St U	7,756	3,867	3,889	8		
9	Portland St U	5,631	1,888	3,743	9		
10	U of Alaska, Fairbanks	6,134	2,843	3,291	10		
11	Idaho St U	4,133	1,270	2,863	11		
12	Evergreen St Col	3,208	5,794	2,586	12		
13	Boise St U	2,996	1,437	1,559	13		
14	U of Montana[2]	4,688	3,139	1,549	14		
15	Pacific Lutheran	2,097	928	1,169	15		
16	Whitworth Col	3,445	2,522	923	16		
17	Anonymous 1	1,305	712	593	17		
18	Whitman Col	1,255	758	497	18		
		1,615	1,148	467	19	Douglas Col	1
		2,097	1,685	412	20	Vancouver CC	2

[1] Total transactions against the collection (including PNBC).

[2] Not including Law Library.

OBSERVATIONS

* The top 14 net lenders are public universities except for one public college which is 12th.
* The third largest net lender, Oregon Health Sciences University, is the only library among the top ten net lenders which is not among the top ten in collection size (see Table 1).

TABLE 16

Interlibrary Loan Data for the Top Twenty Net Borrowing Libraries

Rank Among 4 yr & Univ's Only	Four Year Colleges and Universities	Items Lent	Items Borrowed	Net Borrowed	Rank Among All Respondents	Two Year Colleges	Rank Among 2 yr's Only
1	Lewis & Clark, OR[1]	630	3,353	2,723	1		
2	Western Washington U	340	2,251	1,911	2		
3	Willamette U[1]	566	2,304	1,738	3		
4	Pacific U	2,250	3,275	1,025	4		
5	Linfield Col	159	1,168	1,009	5		
6	Eastern Montana Col	278	1,226	948	6		
		358	1,228	870	7	Chemeketa CC	1
7	Eastern Washington U	1,592	2,439	847	8		
		1	830	829	9	Peninsula Col	2
		0	808	808	10	Lower Columbia CC	3
8	Anonymous 5	203	827	624	11		
9	Carroll Col	501	1,091	588	12		
		10	503	493	13	Rogue CC	4
		10	472	462	14	Highline CC	5
		94	515	421	15	Olympia Tech CC	6
		669	1,063	394	16	SW Oregon CC	7
10	Anonymous 1	80	466	386	17		
		126	511	385	18	Whatcom CC	8
		10	385	375	19	Clark Col	9
		294	642	348	20	Clatsop CC	10

[1]Not including the Law Library.

OBSERVATIONS

* 40% of both categories of institutions are Oregon institutions. Of these, those in the four year/university category are all private.
* 60% (6) of the two year colleges are Washington institutions (the other four are Oregon).

TABLE 17

Percent of Net Lending and Net Borrowing Libraries
by Type of Institution

Type of Institution	No. Reporting	% Net Lending	% Net Borrowing
		------%------	--------%------
University	16	81	19
Four Year Public	23	48	52
Four Year Private	21	52	48
Two Year	69	48	52
All Institutions	129	53	47

OBSERVATION

* Eight out of ten universities are net lenders, while approximately five out of ten libraries in all other categories are net lenders.

TABLE 18

Online Interlibrary Loan Capability--Percent of Haves and Have-Nots by Type of Library, October 1981

Institution Type	Online in Oct. 1981	Not Yet Online	Total
Univ	80%	20%	100%
4 yr public	44%	56%	100%
4 yr private	36%	64%	100%
2 yr	19%	81%	100%
TOTAL, by status	36%	64%	100%

OBSERVATIONS

* Four out of five universities had online interlibrary loan capability by October 1981, whereas less than one-half of the four year college libraries possessed this capability, and only one in five of the two year colleges possessed this capability.

* The likelihood of a private four year college library's having online interlibrary loan capability is identical to that likelihood among all academic libraries in the Northwest.

TABLE 19

Online Interlibrary Loan Capability--Number of Institutions
by Type of Institution and Status of ILL Capability

Institution Type	Have July '81	Expect within 2 yrs	Do not expect w/in 2 yrs	Total by type
Univ	20	2	3	25
4 yr public	7	6	3	16
4 yr private	8	4	10	22
2 yr	14	23	38	75
TOTAL, by status	49	35	53	137

OBSERVATIONS

* It is probably safe to conclude that the number of responding libraries having online interlibrary loan capability by the August 1982 PNLA Conference will be about fifty percent.

* Of those institutions not having online interlibrary loan capability (both expecting and not expecting), the public four year colleges are most hopeful. A full 67% of those not having the capability expect to within two years. Forty percent of the university "Have-Nots" expect online capability within two years.

* Forty percent of all libraries not having online interlibrary loan capability expect to have it within two years.

PART III : EXPLANATION OF ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER ANALYSIS

The users of the data presented in this report are cautioned to proceed with a skeptical eye. The footnotes to Tables 1 and 2, and the remarks in Part V (Limitations of Method and the Survey Instrument) attest to some of the weaknesses in the data. Since these limitations are not likely to hinder the library director in search of "proof" of success or need, a thorough review of a recent article on the topic is highly recommended. Kendon Stubbs of the University of Virginia Library (see Part VIII - Bibliography) provides a sobering view of the proper treatment of just such data as was collected in the PNLA survey. His analysis relates to the same ACRL and ARL surveys (also listed in the Bibliography) that are referred to in some of the analyses presented in Part II of this report.

A. USES OF THE DATA FROM TABLES 1 AND 2

The data presented in Tables 1 and 2 may be used for several statistical purposes. Among these are comparisons with:

1) Standards for certain types of libraries;

2) Institutions similar in purpose and size (e.g., members of the Association of Research Libraries, land grant institutions, etc.);

3) Cooperating or competing institutions (by reason of close proximity, similarity of students or faculty drawn to the institution, etc.);

4) The "good old days" (i.e., comparison with previous measures); and

5) Expectations of library users.

While the data in Tables 1 and 2 may be used for these or other purposes, the analyses presented in Part II primarily serve the purpose of enlightening us about our relationships among all of our sister institutions in the Northwest and particularly those which most closely resemble our own in size and purpose (purpose 3, above).

B. CLARIFICATION OF SOME DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS USED IN PART II

Depending on the particular statistical technique applied, it is possible to overcome (neutralize) weaknesses in sampling or other survey design factors. On the other hand, it is far easier to take the figures given and apply sophisticated techniques which provide you with garbage in elegant trappings. The seeming simplicity of even the most unsophisticated descriptive statistics presented in this report can be misleading, as is shown in the next paragraph on means and medians. The even more complicated multivariate inferential statistics were intentionally avoided.

Means (averages) and medians (midpoint in a ranked list of cases) are used throughout the tables presented here. Both are measures of the center of a distribution or more representative value. When an average or median has most of the cases clustered closely about it, it is a highly accurate descriptor or "typical" case. Averages, however, are more sensitive to being thrown off (biased) by a single extreme score, therefore medians are frequently employed as the more accurate representative of a particular set of cases.

Medians have generally been used to limit the impact of the unusually extreme case (e.g., the one four year college which had a 50% growth in its collection by adding only 75 volumes!). The example (hypothetical) which follows demonstrates the caution with which one should approach even "simple" descriptive statistics:

TABLE 20

Hypothetical 1980-81 Growth Rates for

University Libraries in Sun Valley, Idaho

University Library	Volumes		Growth Rate
	June 80	July 81	
A	2000	2020	1%
B	2000	2080	4%
C	2000	2080	4%
D	20	40	100%
TOTALS	6020	6220	3%

Three accurate, yet totally different observations may be made regarding the "typical" growth rate of university libraries in Sun Valley, Idaho.

Method 1. The median growth rate is calculated by establishing the high, middle, and low cases.

Thus, 100% high
4%
4% median
1% low

Method 2. The average rate of growth is calculated by summing each of the individual library growth rates and dividing by the number of cases.

Thus, 1%
4%
4%
100%
109% ÷ 4 = 27.3% is the average rate of growth.

Method 3. The combined collection average growth rate is calculated as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Volumes added by all libraries}}{\text{Sum of the beginning volume counts}} = \frac{200}{6020} = 3.3\%.$$

Methods 1 and 2 give each library's growth rate a weight of one, regardless of the size of the library. Method 3 weights each growth rate by the size of the collection.

If the libraries in a given category (e.g., two year colleges) are approximately the same size, the results of methods 2 and 3 will be quite similar. Thus the similarity (homogeneity) of a set of libraries (in terms of the size and growth of their collections) in a given category can be compared with the degree of similarity found among libraries in another category (e.g., universities).

C. TREATMENT OF LAW SCHOOL LIBRARIES REPORTED SEPARATELY

The tables generally do not include law library data which were reported separate from the central library. There are good arguments for using the aggregate of the central and law figures, but the decision was made to use only the central library's data in most computations. This underrepresents the institution's commitment to library services, but yields averages and medians more closely resembling their peer libraries with which they might wish to make comparisons.

D. ARL MEMBERS IN THE NORTHWEST

Of the 138 respondents, 5 are among the 101 academic library members of the Association of Research Libraries. They are the Universities of Alberta, British Columbia, Oregon and Washington, and Washington State University. These 5 libraries represent 25% of the libraries identifying themselves as university libraries in this survey.

E. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER ANALYSIS

The most obvious next step for most libraries will be to compare the values reported by their library to the averages and means reported throughout Part II. A useful next step is to select comparable institutions and perform calculations similar to those reported in Part II, using only the data from your peer institutions.

The collection of a few items of additional data from those institutions which you consider comparable can lead to calculations such as the library budget as a percent of institutional budget.

Figures presented in the 1978-79 PNLA survey report (see Brown) can be used to create trend data for a group of institutions selected specifically for that purpose. The Appendix (Part IX) to this report includes one table accidentally omitted from the 1978-79 PNLA survey report.

Comparisons with other available data may also prove interesting. Among these are the reports compiled by Richard Beazley (see Bibliography) for the National Center for Education Statistics.

PART IV : METHODOLOGY

A. DEVELOPMENT OF THE SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

The survey instrument and instructions were developed in October and early November 1981. They are modifications of instruments developed and used by the Association of Research Libraries (ARL). The ARL form was also used by the Association of College and Research Libraries (ACRL) to collect and publish data on 98 university libraries in Canada and the United States, which were not covered in the ARL Statistics for the year 1978-79.

In the 1978-79 PNLA study the data were collected by asking the United States libraries to forward copies of the library portion of the 1979 U.S. Department of Education's Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS) form to the survey coordinator. Canadian library data, as equivalent as could be obtained, were also sought.

The Department of Education did not conduct the library part of the HEGIS survey, as it had originally planned, again in the fall of 1981. The options remaining for the current PNLA survey, then, were to request that all libraries complete the 1979 HEGIS forms for the new period (including Canadian libraries), or to develop a form more closely tailored to the needs of the participants. The latter course was chosen and the survey instrument and accompanying instructions can be found in Part VII of this report. In the process of developing this questionnaire, the HEGIS form used in 1979 (the most recent in existence) and several others were consulted for possible adaptation.

A draft form of the questionnaire was distributed to the survey coordinators, as well as to selected other library directors in Oregon, for review and comment.

B. DISTRIBUTION OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE

The state/province coordinators listed in the acknowledgment distributed most of the questionnaires during the latter half of November 1981. The institutions to be included in or excluded from the survey were at the discretion of the coordinator. No guidelines for excluding specific types of libraries from the sample were suggested, nor was the topic discussed at the PNLA conference. Returns indicate that institutions in some jurisdictions were excluded on the basis of size, accreditation status, and possibly other factors. No exact count of the institutions being sent the form was maintained centrally.

The use of state/province coordinators was employed because of two distinct advantages. First, those most familiar with the institutions in a given locale are least likely to overlook an institution that should be included.

Second, by using letters signed by the coordinators, it was believed that the response rate would be higher than if signed by someone from much farther away. A form letter to each institution was distributed to the coordinators for their use. Blank letterhead was provided in the event that the coordinator preferred a more closely tailored approach. Envelopes for return of the questionnaire to the survey coordinator were included with each survey.

C. HANDLING RETURNS

The letter of instruction sent with each survey requested that the completed form be returned by December 11. Nearly all completed forms were returned by January 4, 1982. State/province coordinators were informed which completed forms had been received and asked to contact the few non-respondents to urge their cooperation.

Problems encountered in attempting to have the British Columbia library surveys completed at a central location resulted in the delay of their receipt. The bulk of British Columbia returns were not received until March 3, 1982. Consequently some calculations do not include their data. Also, their forms uniformly lack certain categories of data (see Tables 1 and 2) because the forms were not distributed, as in the other jurisdictions.

Upon receipt of most of the forms the data were charted in a fashion similar to Tables 1 and 2. Canadian monetary figures were converted as noted in the introductory remarks to Part I. As calculations were performed in order to complete the columns noted in the introduction to Part I, phone calls were made to respondents in order to clarify particular responses given. In all, approximately thirty telephone calls were made in February to various libraries in each of the states and provinces. Some figures remain which may not accurately portray the response desired for the purposes of comparison with other libraries.

Upon the final listing of all the data from each of the 141 respondents, a determination was made to exclude three respondents from the report entirely. One case was a small research library affiliated with a state university. Its exclusion was decided upon on the basis of the responding party's recommendation that the small collection was not truly a library and that nothing was to be gained by including the small collection in the study. The other two exclusions were based upon the lack of data reported. The two British Columbia two year colleges reported only interlibrary loan data. Thought was given to excluding three or four other "special cases," but the good faith response on their part, coupled with no pre-defined policy establishing the nature of institutions to be included or excluded, led to their being retained.

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D. CALCULATIONS

All calculations were conducted by hand with the use of a calculator. No use of computers was made, as was done with the 1978-79 study. This permitted the scrutiny of each result for reasonableness and led to many telephone calls to verify the accuracy of responses. Several calculations were performed in order to seek out statistical relationships that might be of interest. Those reported in Part II are the ones which either resulted in interesting findings, or would otherwise be expected from a study such as this.

PART V : LIMITATIONS OF METHOD AND THE SURVEY INSTRUMENT

A. GENERAL SURVEY WEAKNESSES

The data collected represent measures of quantity not quality. While this fundamental limitation has little impact on one's ability to manipulate the numbers, it is a severely limiting factor when it comes to asking what all of these numbers mean.

Even along the lines of quantitative data many important categories of information are ignored, or nearly so. Facilities, equipment, and services are not covered, with the lone exception of interlibrary loan service and equipment. Salaries are another measure of interest to all, and may be included in a future survey.

Other problems were alluded to in Part IV. Among the most important are:

-- There was no established policy on which libraries would be included. Without a well-defined universe, it is difficult to judge any sample or subsample.

-- Once the universe is determined, set policies on how to deal with sometimes independently administered law, medical, and other libraries are necessary. Are we surveying libraries or are we surveying institutions, however their libraries are organized?

-- Is one survey instrument adequate for all academic libraries at all levels? Perhaps only the fine tuning of the current form will tell if the problems can be cleared up. A parallel question applies to Canadian versus U.S. libraries.

-- The data in the current study are clearly incompatible with some of that from the original PNLA survey of academic libraries. It is difficult to make meaningful comparisons when the 1978-79 data include periodical counts and 1980-81 data deal only with the more broadly defined topic of serials.

-- Definitions of such categories as University needed further clarification and strict enforcement to ensure long-term comparability.

-- A firm cutoff date for receipt of returns would have facilitated the more prompt distribution of the results.

B. QUESTIONNAIRE WEAKNESSES

Survey Question Number	Weaknesses
	COLLECTIONS
1	Some libraries were unable to supply a volume count for two consecutive years (June 30, 1980 and 1981).
6	Many libraries were unable to provide an accurate serials subscription count. Smaller libraries usually knew only their periodical subscription count.
	PERSONNEL
14	Many libraries have no sense of the FTE equivalent of their student employees. By obtaining the number of hours allotted and the average pay we calculated a useable estimate.
	EXPENDITURES
17	Expenditures were by far the most misunderstood segment of the questionnaire. As with item 6, many libraries only included periodicals costs as serials costs.
18	Others did not include serials as part of the total library materials and binding expenditures.
19	Several points of clarification would have been useful when asking for total library expenditures. Telephone calls to respondents whose data were questionable revealed that it had not occurred to most to include staff salaries, equipment purchases, etc. Even more complicated was the question of which audiovisual, learning laboratory, and film/TV studio expenditures to include or exclude.
	INTERLIBRARY LOAN
20	A few libraries obviously reported circulation statistics for loans. Telephone calls resulted in clarification.
	INSTITUTIONAL DATA
24	A few institutions that were classified as four year colleges during the 1978-79 study identified themselves as universities. Such a migration obviously occurs among the stronger institutions in the four year category. They then become the weaker set in the university category. This sudden shift of institutions out of the extreme end of one class into the extreme end of another is likely to have a significant impact on both categories of institutions. The averages of both categories are likely to lower as the big libraries of the colleges call themselves university libraries, and as the university libraries absorb smaller than average peers among their ranks.

PART VI :

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE SURVEYS

Should the members of the PNLA Academic Division decide to conduct a third survey of academic libraries in the Northwest, the suggestions noted below might lead to more accurate data and prompt reporting. In addition, some topics should be considered for inclusion which have heretofore been left unexplored.

Many problems with the survey form and process have been described earlier and will not be repeated here, except occasionally to call attention to a potential solution worthy of consideration.

The merging of the Canadian and U.S. data was not possible in the 1978-79 study. Though accomplished in the present study, some difficulties with definitions arose. Assuming that the integration of the data from the two countries is desirable, greater coordination during the process of drafting the questionnaire would result in greater accuracy.

A more useful definition of four year colleges and universities than was used in the instructions accompanying the questionnaire should be developed. One possible definition can be found in Library Statistics of Colleges and Universities, 1979 Institutional Data (Beazley, 1981, p. 13).

Early on it should be determined whether all academic libraries should be included in the same study. The present study would have remained much simpler and the report more focused had it encompassed only two year colleges or four year colleges and universities.

Topics not included this time around, yet worthy of serious consideration for inclusion in future studies are:

** Professional salaries (director, beginning level, total compensation, etc.)

** Institution budget (to yield library budget as a percent of institution budget)

** Online searches (years offered/charged, number conducted, etc.).

At one time or another many of the decisions made in the process of preparing the questionnaire through printing and mailing the final report hinged on the budget allotted to the project. The entire project required an investment of over $800, plus 300 hours of staff time. The Academic Division and any cosponsors must be prepared to make a substantial investment or to narrow the scope of the project considerably.

Most important, however, is a clear statement of purpose. Such a statement would guide volunteers in all phases of the survey processes. To assist with the development of such a statement a brief questionnaire is being distributed with the copies of this report. The questionnaire, which is going only to survey respondents, is designed to determine the value of this report to the reporting library.

Among other things, a clear statement of purpose should indicate whether the report should focus on a restatement of the raw data collected or on analyses based upon that data. Publication of the raw data, as has been done in Tables 1 and 2 of this report, is expensive in terms of both labor and printing. Also, had the raw data been merely "reprinted," the many errors detected during the analysis phase would have been disseminated innocently.

Perhaps the reactions to this report will serve as the best guide to what is needed and for what purpose the end product should be designed. The PNLA Academic Division welcomes your comments.

PART VII : SAMPLE QUESTIONNAIRE AND INSTRUCTIONS

Return completed form to:

J. D. Lockwood
PNLA Academic Div.
OSU Library
Corvallis, OR 97331

PNLA ACADEMIC LIBRARY STATISTICS QUESTIONNAIRE
1980-1981

Reporting Library _____

Address _____

Questionnaire completed by (Name) _____ Phone (___) _____

___ My institution wishes its data to be reported anonymously (We will substitute a number for your institution which is known only to you)

COLLECTIONS (See instructions 4-5)

1. Volumes held June 30, 1980 (Exclude microforms & uncat. govt. docs.) _____
2. Volumes added during year -- Gross (Exclude microforms and uncat. govt. docs.) _____
3. Volumes withdrawn during year (Exclude microforms and uncat. govt. docs.) _____
4. Volumes added during year -- Net (subtract line 3 from line 2) _____
5. Volumes held June 30, 1981 (Add line 1 to line 4) _____
6. Number of current serials, including periodicals, received in 1980/81 (Include only items which are fully processed, see instruction 5) _____
7. Total microforms (films, fiche, cards and prints only) held June 30, 1981 (pieces, not volume equivalent) _____
8. Estimate the portion of these microforms which are received on deposit from the U.S. Government _____ %

PERSONNEL (See instructions 6-7; round figures to nearest whole number)

9. Total number of professional staff, FTE, 1980-1981 (incl. director) _____
10. Number of female professional staff, FTE, 1980-1981 _____
11. Number of male professional staff, FTE, 1980-1981 _____
12. Number of professional positions temporarily vacant in Spring 1980-1981 (Not included above) _____
13. Number of nonprofessional staff, FTE, 1980-1981 _____
14. a. Number of student assistants, FTE, 1980-81 (1880 hrs = 1 FTE) _____
    b. If FTE not available, indicate dollars expended and average student hourly wage:
    Total $ _____
    Average Hourly Wage _____

15. Total FTE staff (Add lines 9, 13, and 14--if available) _____

16. Sex of library director present in Spring, 1981, or if vacant, the one preceding. Circle one M F

	Dollars Canadian (Canadian libraries only)	Dollars U.S. (American libraries)
EXPENDITURES (See instruction 8)		
17. Current serials subscription costs including periodicals--actual dollars spent on items reported in question 6. (See instruction 5)	_____	_____
18. Total library materials and binding, 1980-1981	_____	_____
19. Total library expenditures, 1980-1981 (including 17 and 18)	_____	_____

INTERLIBRARY LOANS

20. Total number of loan transactions in year ending June 30, 1981 (including photocopies) _____

21. Total number of materials borrowed (transactions) in year ending June 30, 1981 (including photocopies) _____

22. Does your library have online interlibrary loan capability?

YES ☐ Estimate the percent of your October, 1981 loans to other libraries which were located or requested on a computer bibliographic network. _____ %

Estimate the percent of your October, 1981 materials borrowed which were located by your library using a computer bibliographic network. _____ %

NO ☐ If you expect online capability soon, when? _____

INSTITUTIONAL DATA

23. Total student enrollment (Fall 1981)
a. FTE _____
b. Headcount _____

24. Type of institutions (check one)
a. 2 year _____
b. 4+ year _____
c. University (doctoral granting) _____

25. Financial Base (check one)
a. Public _____
b. Private _____

Footnotes for PNLA Statistics

1. (Circle one) We do/do not have a law library. Their statistics are/are not included.

2. (Circle one) We do/do not have a medical library. Their statistics are/are not included.

3. If your institution has more than one campus, state the name of the other libraries and if their statistics are included on this form.

   _____

   _____

   _____

4. Other comments:

Please return the completed form to:

JAMES D. LOCKWOOD
PNLA Academic Division
OSU Library
Corvallis, Oregon 97331

PNLA ACADEMIC LIBRARY SURVEY 1980-81

Instructions for Completion of the Questionnaire

GENERAL

1. Definitions of the statistical categories used in this questionnaire can be found in Library Statistics: A Handbook of Concepts, Definitions and Terminology (Chicago: American Library Association, 1977).
NOTE: If your reporting year is different (e.g., April-March instead of July-June) feel free to use the appropriate period and include a note to that effect.

2. Round figures to the dollar (your own country's currency).

3. In a university which includes both main and branch campuses, an effort should be made to report figures for the main campus only. (The National Center for Education Statistics in its Higher Education General Information Survey describes a branch campus as one "located in a community different from that in which its parent institution is located...beyond a reasonable commuting distance from the main campus..."). If figures for libraries located on branch campuses are reported, please provide an explanatory footnote.

COLLECTIONS

4. Questions 1-5. Use the ALA definition for "Volume" as noted in instruction 1 above. Include duplicates and bound volumes of periodicals. Exclude microforms, nonprint materials, uncataloged items, and government documents unless cataloged. (Government document volumes classed separately may be included if cataloged.)

5. Question 6. Include duplicate subscriptions and government document serials if they are checked in as a separate item. Because of the number of questions raised regarding the counting of serials, we call to your attention the definition to be used for this survey.

> Publications constituting one issue in a continuous series under the same title published at regular or irregular intervals, over an indefinite period, individual issues in the series being numbered consecutively or each issue being dated. Newspapers as well as publications appearing annually or less frequently are included in the definition.

PERSONNEL

6. Questions 9-15. Report the number of staff in filled positions, or positions which are only temporarily vacant. Include staff hired for special projects and grants, but provide an explanatory footnote indicating the number of such staff. It is preferred that the number of FTE staff be determined on the basis of the length of the work week in the reporting library.

7. Questions 9-12. Each library should report those staff members it considers professional, including, when appropriate, staff who are not librarians.

EXPENDITURES

8. Questions 17-19. Report all 1980/81 expenditures, regardless of whether the funds come from the regular library budget or from special funds, such as research grants. When special project or grant funds are included, please provide a footnote indicating the amount of such funds. Include federal funds for work study students.

ENROLLMENT

9. Question 24. Please use figures reported to the U.S. Department of Education on the form entitled "Higher Education General Information Survey, Fall Enrollment in Institutions of Higher Education," or other official indicator.

*****REMINDER: IF YOUR REPORTING YEAR IS DIFFERENT (e.g., April-March instead of July-June) feel free to use the appropriate period and include a note to that effect. *****

PART VIII : BIBLIOGRAPHY

ACRL University Library Statistics, 1978-79; A Compilation of Statistics from Ninety-eight Non-ARL University Libraries. Chicago: Association of College and Research Libraries, 1980.

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Brown, Maureen. "Survey of Academic Libraries." PNLA Quarterly 44:8-17 (Summer 1980).

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"Guidelines for Two-year College Learning Resources Programs." College and Research Libraries News 33:305-315 (December 1972).

Library Statistics: A Handbook of Concepts, Definitions, and Terminology. Chicago: American Library Association, 1966.

Lynch, Mary Jo, ed. Library Data Collection Handbook. A report prepared for the National Center for Education Statistics. Chicago: American Library Association, 1981.

"Standards for College Libraries." College and Research Libraries News 36:277-279, 290-95, 298-301 (October 1975).

"Standards for University Libraries." College and Research Libraries News 40:101-10 (April 1979).

Stubbs, Kendon. "University Libraries: Standards and Statistics." College and Research Libraries 42(6):527-538 (November 1981).

The World Almanac and Book of Facts 1982. NY: Newspaper Enterprise Association, 1981.

PART IX : APPENDIX

TABLE OMITTED FROM THE 1978-79 PNLA SURVEY REPORT

IN PNLA QUARTERLY, SUMMER 1980 (SEE BROWN)

TABLE III Cont.

SCHOOL NAME	VOLUMES '78	VOLUMES ALL	TITLES '78	TITLES ALL	PERIODICAL TITLES RECD.	$ FINANCES $ BOOKS	$ FINANCES $ PERIODICALS
PUBLIC TWO-YEAR cont.							
SOUTHWEST ORE CC	1872	47625	1339	39584	484	22158	7139
SPOKANE CC	4083	26525	3437	25666	490	0	0
TACOMA CC	2162	66932	1649	57536	406	18500	11151
TREASURE VALLEY CC	848	26830	800	25850	234	14020	2900
U OF AK- KODIAK CC	2382	8296	0	8157	152	16008	643
UMPQUA CC	1682	42868	1675	41260	423	10350	7000
WENATCHEE VALLEY COL	1193	25585	0	0	320	32891	12404
WHATCOM CC	768	9756	718	8781	176	13224	3513
PUBLIC FOUR-YEAR							
ANONYMOUS 1	14858	382388	11508	250088	2824	260258	80800
ANONYMOUS 2	2844	72778	23	688	688	18501	32469
ANONYMOUS 4	2238	81171	1907	79455	568	17874	16224
BOISE STATE U	15869	242088	13219	201659	3465	283225	98948
ESTRN OREG ST COLL	2688	86116	2194	51029	1092	29593	29825
ESTRN WASHINGTON U	15433	313648	8130	190755	4683	100065	220177
EVERGREEN ST COLL	8455	135496	7845	112913	2385	144058	114488
LEWIS-CLARK ST COLL	3495	77852	3400	75000	375	27388	10269
OREGON COLL OF EDUC	4861	161469	3459	115149	1598	78027	41234
OREGON INST TECH	2993	52225	2087	27481	1246	25555	32784
PORTLAND ST U	29644	574477	14567	321485	11444	138516	428313
STHRN OREGON ST COLL	8547	188834	5745	134864	4941	63268	64882
U OF AK-ANCHORAGE	16949	284436	0	0	3127	294818	68374
WSTRN MONTANA COLL	866	49344	0	0	356	15844	6188
WSTRN WASHINGTON U	21347	374111	15636	305272	4638	258178	271438
PUBLIC UNIVERSITY							
IDAHO ST U	16314	289888	13451	288388	3686	324935	188928
MONT ST U	15678	395188	6682	178928	4381	89869	261815
OREGON ST U	23879	844143	13218	388984	17888	383814	619325
U OF AK-FAIRBANKS	13242	436547	0	0	3852	338983	146698
U OF IDAHO	26535	498414	15921	294248	4921	328553	287523
U OF MONTANA	28726	711673	0	0	7241	198681	353849
U OF ORE-HEALTH SCI	5288	168579	1686	52762	2896	29759	136638
U OF OREGON	47846	1424882	29508	792699	17931	367952	635937
U OF WASH-HEALTH SCI	15795	211517	0	0	5192	86462	296866
U OF WASHINGTON	99698	2423276	0	0	22291	849073	811592
WASHINGTON ST U	48477	1189899	0	0	25998	371848	876816
PRIVATE TWO-YEAR							
RICKS COLL	7883	183761	0	0	14434	157668	17463